AP European History- Balazs

1. What are the characteristics of Romanticism?
2. Where are the roots of Romanticism?
3. How did poetry and art work epitomize the Romantic movement? (be ready to give examples)
4. What kinds of novels did Germans write?
5. Where did Romantic religious thinkers appeal to?
6. How did Romanticism affect religion during this period?
7. Who was the leader of the Methodists?
8. What did Methodism stress?
9. What is German idealism?
10. What did Johann Gottfried Herder encourage Germans to do with their folk culture?

Chapter 21 – Study Guide

1. What were the goals of nationalists?
2. What is the modern concept of a nation, according to nationalists?
3. How were the ideas of nationalism spread?
4. What was and is a significant problem with nationalism? What kinds of groups did nationhood represent?
5. What is the 19th century definition of a liberal?
6. What was the general goal of liberals?
7. Where did the legitimacy of government come from, according to liberals? What was the most important characteristic of free government? How were the political arrangements protected?
8. How did liberals want to broaden political participation? How didn’t they want to broaden political participation?
9. Who were the liberals’ opponents?
10. What kind of economy did liberals want?
11. In what areas did liberals and nationalists agree with each other?
12. What were the major pillars of 19th century conservatism?
13. What idea did all conservatives spurn?
14. What were the two newly independent states on the Balkan peninsula between 1820 and 1830?
15. What was the Organic Statute?
16. What king followed Louis XVIII?
17. What happened in the 1830 elections in France? How did Charles X respond?
18. What were the Four Ordinances?
19. What was the response to the Four Ordinances? What happened to Charles X as a result?
20. Who became King of France in August, 1830? What did this end?
21. What group seized power? What group did not seize power?
22. What policies did the July Monarchy of Louis Philippe inititate? (many things)
23. What African city did France seize control of in 1830?
24. When did Belgium become free? From what country did it free itself?
25. What was Belgium expected to be?
26. What was the Act of Union? What did it allow?
27. Who was Daniel O’Connell? What did he want?
28. What was the Catholic Emancipation Act? Why is it significant?
29. What were the two main goals of the Great Reform Bill of 1832?
30. What effect did the Great Reform Bill have on the number of voters? What was still needed to vote?
31. Why did Britain avoid a revolution?

***Identifications:***

#### CHAPTER 21 STUDY GUIDE

**REACTION, REVOLUTION, AND ROMANTICISM,**

**1815-1850**

***Identifications: You should do these...***

1. Congress of Vienna

2. Klemens von Metternich

3. “legitimacy”, compensation and guarantees

4. balance of power

5. Edmund Burke and conservatism

6. Joseph de Maistre and conservatism

7. Concert of Europe

8. the congress system

9. Latin American revolts

10. Monroe Doctrine

11. Greek Revolt

12. Britain’s Tories and Whigs

13. Corn Laws and the Peterloo Massacre

14. Louis XVIII and Charles X

15. Carbonari

16. Germanic Confederation

17. *Burschenschaften*

18. the Decembrist Revolt

19. Tsar Nicholas I

20. classical economics

21. Thomas Malthus

22. David Ricardo’s “iron law of wages”

23. John Stuart Mill

24. *On the Subjection of Women*

25. utopian socialism

26. Charles Fourier’s phalansteries

27. Robert Owen’s New Lanark

28. Louis Blanc and Flora Tristan

29. France’s July Revolution of 1830

30. parties of Movement and Resistance

31. Reform Act of 1832

32. revolutions of 1848

33. France’s Second Republic

34. Frankfurt Assembly

35. Louis Kossuth

36. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy...*Italia Irredenta*

37. Jacksonian Democracy

38. *serjents*, “bobbies,” and *Schutzmannschaft*

39. London Mechanics’ Institute

40. Romanticism

41. Goethe’s *The Sorrows of Young Werther*

43. the brothers Grimm

44. Sir Walter Scott

45. neo-Gothic architecture

45. Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein*

46. Percy Bysshe Shelley and Lord Byron*( who defiled the Temple of Poseidon with graffiti!)*

47. William Wordsworth

48. Caspar David Friedrich, J.M.W. Turner and Eugene Delacroix

49. Ludwig von Beethoven and Hector Berlioz

50. Chateaubriand’s *Genius of Christianity*